NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Ann.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2480.]

CARR's Travels in Scotland.

JUST received and for sale at
L. ROUSMANIERE's
Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

Caledonian Sketches, or a Tour through Scotland in 1807 by Sir John Carr, in 1 vol. 8vo.—author of the "*Stranger in France*," "*Northern Summer*" &c.

Also just received and for sale as above,

The Romance of the Pyrenees, 2 vols. 12mo.—A new novel of very high reputation, and said to be written by Mrs. Radcliffe.

The Lovers of La Vendee, 2 vols, a new novel, translated from the French.

The Speeches of John P. Curran, A new edition, with the addition of some celebrated speeches of Curran, not in any former collection, and enriched with the speeches of Henry Grattan, Esq. in the British Parliament, on Mr. Fox's motion in reply to Dr. Duiegenau, on the Irish Catholic Petition, The speech of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, on the trial of Stockdale, the Bookseller, for publishing a libel on the House of Commons; and that eloquent and interesting speech of Mr. Edmund Burke, spoken to the electors of Bristol, previous to the election in 1780, vindicating his parliamentary conduct. To which are prefixed a brief sketch of the history of Ireland, and a biographical account of Mr. Curran.—Dedicated to the Hon. John Randolph—in 2 vols. 8vo.

Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary, with prefatory remarks, by N. Chapman, M. D. honorary member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. containing the speeches of the following Statesmen and Orators, viz.—Burke, Mansfield, Erskine Pitt, Langrishe, Fox, Hutchinson, Knox, Mirabeau, Mornington, Clarke, Wilberforce, Sheridan, Bedford, M'Intosh, Chatham, North and Grattan—with handsome engravings of Edmund Burke, William Pitt, C. J. Fox, J. P. Curran, and R. B. Sheridan.—In 5 vols. 8vo.

The Trial of the Duke of York embracing the minutes of evidence complete, as taken in the House of Commons together with an accurate account of the charges exhibited against his royal highness. Likewise the highly interesting memoir of Mrs. Clarke from her infancy to the present time, illustrated with a beautiful portrait, from an original drawing. The whole taken from authentic documents. In 1 vol. 8vo.

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The History of the Church of Christ, by Joseph Milner, in 3 vols. 8vo.

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Pills, poetical, political and philosophical: prescribed for the purpose of purging the public of piddling philosophers of puny poetasters of paltry politicians and petty partisans.—By *Peter Pepper-Box, poet and physician*—1 vol.

CŒLEBS,

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Newport Sept. 29 1809.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *Samuel B. Allen* of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of October next, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Secry.*

Newport, Sept. 25, 1809.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

Christopher R. Greene,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, That he has taken a very commodious Store, three doors west of the Great Bridge, where he transacts business as an AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION MERCHANT.—This central stand is very eligible for sales at Auction; and Goods deposited for private Sale, will be particularly attended to.

CASH advanced on Consignments, and no personal exertions spared to give satisfaction to his employers.

Providence, (R. I) October 13, 1809.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, BROAD-STREET, BOSTON.

OFFER for Sale at low prices, a very general assortment British Piece GOODS, principally received by recent arrivals at New-York and Boston, and comprising a large amount of Woolen, Cotton, Linen and Silk Goods, with many articles which have been hitherto scarce and prohibited.—In particular, just received from Scotland, a handsome variety plain and fancy Muslins of all descriptions.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having formed a connexion in trade, under the Firm of

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OFFER for Sale on reasonable terms, at their Store, No. 71 & 73, Thames-street, a general Assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Coffee, Sugars of various kinds, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, a few boxes Bordeaux Cordials; &c. &c.—*Also*, 600 wt. Cheese, of a superior quality, suitable for family use; a few kegs Negro-head Tobacco; Likewise fresh Flour by the barrel.

They transact Commission business. Those who are pleased to favour them in this way, may depend on their utmost exertions in their behalf.

BENJAMIN B HOWLAND,
JOSEPH W. EDDY.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

The Progressive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE, No. 11, LONG-WHARF.

HAVE for Sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest current prices, a constant supply of Rye, and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the most approved brands.—An extensive assortment of Groceries and Liquors, among which are 10 Hogsheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raisins—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the chest or less quantity.—1000 bushels Exuma Salt, of a superior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Island Do.; 500 ditto Bonavista Do.—*Also*, A quantity of well-seasoned merchantable Boards.—*Just received*, 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogsheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits; 6 chests Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 1000 wt. Cheese, 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogsheads Crockery Ware.—*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Cash will be given.

N. B. Those persons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company, in possession, will have the goodness to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT
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FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

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THOMAS WICKHAM,
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1809.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE Schooner ELIZA, JOSEPH NORTHAM Master, 95 Tons burthen, will sail on the 23d instant.—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board at Langley's Wharf, or to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Oct 14, 1809.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a small FARM, containing about 30 Acres of excellent Land, (mostly meadow,) situated in Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, at present occupied by *Giles Barker*. Said Farm is well fenced and watered; and a two-story Dwelling House, barn and crib, and an excellent Orchard thereon. An indisputable title will be given.—Possession may be had on the 25th of March next.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY STANTON.

Newport, October 13, 1809.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut:—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land, about two miles from the Meeting-House, half a mile from a School, and 100 rods from a good grist-mill and saw-mill. The Farm lies on Skungamug river, has about 25 acres of interval, the remainder upland, and consists of mowing, ploughing, pasturing, wood and timber land; will cut from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually, is well watered by the above river, and a number of living springs. There are on the premises a very neat, convenient Dwelling-House, barn and other out-houses entirely new, and nearly finished; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door; a thrifty young orchard just, beginning to bear, and an old one somewhat decayed.

Two Farms in the first society in Hartland, pleasantly situated about one mile south of the Meeting-House, and within 20 miles of Hartford: one contains about 240 acres, with a large good one story house, with two chimnies, well finished, and convenient for two families: three barns, out-houses, &c. all in good repair; has about 40 acres of mowing, 150 of ploughing and pasturing, and 50 of wood; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 60 acres, with a small one story farm-house, barn and orchard; well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; well watered and under good improvement. Possession given immediately.

Three Farms pleasantly situated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other, and contain about 330 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the settlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two story house and barn, and three flourishing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of 115 acres, with a one story House, barn, and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one story house; barn, and a young orchard; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. These Farms are well watered, well fenced, and suitably proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; and will be sold separately or together, and possession may be had immediately.

Also one in Blandford, of fifty acres, with a House and barn; well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be sold on reasonable terms, and long credit given for a considerable part of the purchase, on the payment of annual interest.

The Subscriber also offers for sale, an eligible and convenient stand for a Tavern and Store, in the town of Vernon, on the Hartford and Tolland turnpike road; twelve miles from Hartford, and about the same distance from Stafford Springs; lately occupied as a Tavern and Store by Mr. Lebbeus P. Tinker, and now occupied by Mr. James Chapman; consisting of a neat, spacious well finished House and Store, two barns, one entirely new and large, having sufficient stabling, and every necessary accommodation for a tavern; about three acres of land, including a garden, with considerable fruit, and an Orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually. Also, ten acres of woodland, within one mile of the above Stand.

Also, One hundred thousand acres of Land, in New Connecticut; part of which lays in the flourishing towns of Hartford, Vienna, Nelson, and Rootstown; settled from thirty to sixty families in each town. These towns are well watered and well accommodated with roads, grist mills and saw mills; the land is of a good quality, the water is good, and the country remarkably healthy. And part is situated in three entire towns, of about 15,000 acres each, and in several tracts of land from 1000 to 4000 acres, not surveyed into lots, and which the subscriber will sell either by the whole township or tract, or by any less quantity, as may best suit purchasers. *It will be noticed*, that the price of land in the unsettled towns and tracts, will be considerably less than those towns which are settling, and will not only give to an individual or company who may purchase, the advantage of a first choice, but also will secure to them, the rise in the value of the lands.

A good title, and the most liberal terms given to purchasers. EPHRAIM ROOT.

☞ For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROGERS, Esq. at Hartford, Connecticut.

Hartford, (Con.) October 8, 1809.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Jacob Smith*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of this instant, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

BONAPARTE.

[The following elegant sketch of the character of the French Emperor, accompanied with some well-timed and salutary reflections as respects ourselves, is from the Baltimore *North-American*.]

THE moral character of Bonaparte is as depraved as his intellectual is astonishing and transcendant. He unites in his own person every thing that a pure republican must detest, every thing that an enraged jacobin has abjured—every thing that a sincere and faithful loyalist must feel as an insult.—It is not true, that his mind is as capacious of profound and great plans of policy, as it is illustrious in the feats and achievements of war. Just and rational views of legislation depend upon purity and soundness of moral principle, as much as upon strength and solidity of genius, and cannot exist in connection with a debauched and perfidious soul. The genius of Bonaparte is a genius solely for war.—It is in the camp, that he inhales the element of his existence. It is here he catches the fire that imparts strength and illumination to his mind. Like the guilty Richard, in the uproar of battle, his conscience sinks to rest, and gigantic passions revel without controul. To say the dark mysterious politics he practises entitles him to rank among great statesmen, the illustrious benefactors to mankind, is to compare the ferocious Borgia with the meek and philosophic Antonine, and to confound the cold, inhuman policy of Machiavel with the godlike principles of a Burke or a Chatham. His great master, the author of "A Prince," in one of the few passages of his work in which he is forced to do homage to virtue, might have reminded him of the superior glory of a Prince who raises his country to happiness and freedom, to one that degrades and enslaves it; who restores the arts of peace—who brings back the soft and ennobling refinements of civilization, and gives to the peasant the comfort of his family and the tranquility of content, to one whose restless ambition is perpetually lighting up the firebrands of war, whose policy sinks his country into the gloom of vandalism, who drags the peasant from his cottage, and converts the peaceful husbandmen of the field into a band of armed and desperate assassins. Henry the Fourth, that ornament of the princely character, it is said, wished to see a fowl in the pot of every peasant in his kingdom. How does this homely and unambitious sentiment eclipse the lofty boasting of this military chieftain, who pants with restless solicitude after the splendid but unreal phantoms of a guilty ambition? But we will not degrade the pride of chivalry and the glory of France, by comparing him with the pupil of Machiavel or the imitator of Borgia. There is a character pourtrayed by the pencil of Machiavel, that bears to him a nearer and more striking analogy. It is the character of Septimius Severus.—* "Chi esaminera tritatamente," says this profound master of the human heart," "azioni de costui lo trovera un ferocissimo Lione e un astutissima volpe." This is an image in which we may see reflected the virtues of the emperor of the French. Some captivated by the brilliancy of his fortunes, have found an apology for his crimes in their magnitude and splendour. It is thus that the great culprit, arrayed in the insignia of power, escapes the sentence and punishment of the criminal who expires on the scaffold; as if the superficial glare of rank could annihilate the eternal distinctions of right and wrong. The abandoned ruffian, who openly invades our freedom, and the Imperial robber who masks his villainies under the imposing robes of authority are embarked in the same bottom and act upon the same principles; and mines on which the pageantry of successful guilt cannot impose, will not discriminate between a Borgia and a highway assassin; between Bonaparte and the muffled villain with his stiletto. Nevertheless though far removed from the least semblance of real wisdom, his mind is fertile in all the resources of conquest and stratagems of war. It is probable no one has yet fathomed the depths of that intricate and dark ambition, which is the darling passion of his soul, or conceived the plan he has constructed for the subjugation of the globe. Never before has there appeared to the world, a despotism so formidably arranged for universal dominion; never was the apparatus of war in the hands of a more felon tyrant, or a more confirmed enemy of the world.

Should Europe bend beneath his arm, it is not probable that like Alexander he would stand on the shores and mingle his tears with the waves of the interminable ocean. The shining treasures of the east and the west; the gems of Golconda and the mines of Peru would inflame his lust of plunder and open to the boundless rapacity of his soldiers a rich remuneration for their toils. And shall we amidst surrounding storms enjoy the calm of undisturbed repose? Though disjoined from the old world by the unsocial water of the deep, we shall not escape the victor's eye

* "Whoever examines accurately the actions of this man, will find in him all the ferocity of the lion combined with the subtlety of the fox."

MACHIAVEL.

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THE Subscriber offers for Sale a small FARM, containing about 30 Acres of excellent Land, (mostly meadow,) situated in Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, at present occupied by *Giles Barker*. Said Farm is well fenced and watered; and a two-story Dwelling House, barn and crib, and an excellent Orchard thereon. An indisputable title will be given—Possession may be had on the 25th of March next.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY STANTON.

Newport, October 13, 1809.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut:—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land, about two miles from the Meeting-House, half a mile from a School, and 100 rods from a good grist-mill and saw-mill. The Farm lies on Skungamug river, has about 25 acres of interval, the remainder upland, and consists of mowing, ploughing, pasturing, wood and timber land; will cut from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually, is well watered by the above river, and a number of living springs. There are on the premises a very neat, convenient Dwelling-House, barn and other out-houses entirely new, and nearly finished; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door; a thrifty young orchard just beginning to bear, and an old one somewhat decayed.

Twe Farms in the first society in Hartland, pleasantly situated about one mile south of the Meeting-House, and within 20 miles of Hartford: one contains about 240 acres, with a large good one story house, with two chimnies, well finished, and convenient for two families: three barns, out-houses, &c. all in good repair; has about 40 acres of mowing, 150 of ploughing and pasturing, and 50 of wood; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 60 acres, with a small one story farm-house, barn and orchard; well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; well watered and under good improvement. Possession given immediately.

Three Farms pleasantly situated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other, and contain about 330 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the settlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two story house and barn, and three flourishing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of 115 acres, with a one story House, barn, and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one story house, barn, and a young orchard; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. These Farms are well watered, well fenced, and suitably proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; and will be sold separately or together, and possession may be had immediately.

Also one in Blandford, of fifty acres, with a House and barn; well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be sold on reasonable terms, and long credit given for a considerable part of the purchase, on the payment of annual interest.

The Subscriber also offers for sale, an eligible and convenient stand for a Tavern and store, in the town of Vernon, on the Hartford and Tolland turnpike road; twelve miles from Hartford, and about the same distance from Stafford springs; lately occupied as a Tavern and store by Mr. Lebbeus P. Tinker, and now occupied by Mr. James Chapman; consisting of a neat, spacious well finished House and store, two barns, one entirely new and large, having sufficient stabling, and every necessary accommodation for a tavern; about three acres of land, including a garden, with considerable fruit, and an Orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually. Also, ten acres of woodland, within one mile of the above stand.

Also, One hundred thousand acres of Land, in New Connecticut; part of which lays in the flourishing towns of Hartford, Vienna, Nelson, and Rootstown; settled from thirty to sixty families in each town. These towns are well watered and well accommodated with roads, grist mills and saw mills; the land is of a good quality, the water is good, and the country remarkably healthy. And part is situated in three entire towns, of about 15,000 acres each, and in several tracts of land from 1000 to 4000 acres, not surveyed into lots, and which the subscriber will sell either by the whole township or tract, or by any less quantity, as may best suit purchasers. *It will be noticed*, that the price of land in the unsettled towns and tracts, will be considerably less than those towns which are settling, and will not only give to an individual or company who may purchase, the advantage of a first choice, but also will secure to them, the rise in the value of the lands.

A good title, and the most liberal terms given to purchasers. EPHRAIM ROOT.

☞ For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROGERS, Esq. at Hartford, Connecticut.

Hartford, (Con.) October 8, 1809.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Jacob Smith*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of this instant, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

BONAPARTE.

[The following elegant sketch of the character of the French Emperor, accompanied with some well-timed and salutary reflections as respects ourselves, is from the Baltimore *North-American*.]

THE moral character of Bonaparte is as depraved as his intellectual is astonishing and transcendant. He unites in his own person every thing that a pure republican must detest, every thing that an enraged jacobin has abjured—every thing that a sincere and faithful loyalist must feel as an insult.—It is not true, that his mind is as capacious of profound and great plans of policy, as it is illustrious in the feats and achievements of war. Just and rational views of legislation depend upon purity and soundness of moral principle, as much as upon strength and solidity of genius, and cannot exist in connection with a debauched and perfidious soul. The genius of Bonaparte is a genius solely for war.—It is in the camp, that he inhales the element of his existence. It is here he catches the fire that imparts strength and illumination to his mind. Like the guilty Richard, in the uproar of battle, his conscience sinks to rest, and gigantic passions revel without controul. To say the dark mysterious politics he practises entitles him to rank among great statesmen, the illustrious benefactors to mankind, is to compare the ferocious Borgia with the meek and philosophic Antonine, and to confound the cold, inhuman policy of Machiavel with the godlike principles of a Burke or a Chatham. His great master, the author of "A Prince," in one of the few passages of his work in which he is forced to do homage to virtue, might have reminded him of the superior glory of a Prince who raises his country to happiness and freedom, to one that degrades and enslaves it; who restores the arts of peace—who brings back the soft and ennobling refinements of civilization, and gives to the peasant the comfort of his family and the tranquility of content, to one whose restless ambition is perpetually lighting up the firebrands of war, whose policy sinks his country into the gloom of vandalism, who drags the peasant from his cottage, and converts the peaceful husbandmen of the field into a band of armed and desperate assassins. Henry the Fourth, that ornament of the princely character, it is said, wished to see a fowl in the pot of every peasant in his kingdom. How does this homely and unambitious sentiment eclipse the lofty boasting of this military chieftain, who pants with restless solicitude after the splendid but unreal phantoms of a guilty ambition? But we will not degrade the pride of chivalry and the glory of France, by comparing him with the pupil of Machiavel or the imitator of Borgia. There is a character pourtrayed by the pencil of Machiavel, that bears to him a nearer and more striking analogy. It is the character of Septimius Severus.—* "Chi esaminera tritatamente," says this profound master of the human heart," "azioni de costui lo trovera un ferocissimo Lione e un astutissimavolpe." This is an image in which we may see reflected the virtues of the emperor of the French. Some captivated by the brilliancy of his fortunes, have found an apology for his crimes in their magnitude and splendour. It is thus that the great culprit, arrayed in the insignia of power, escapes the sentence and punishment of the criminal who expires on the scaffold; as if the superficial glare of rank could annihilate the eternal distinctions of right and wrong. The abandoned ruffian, who openly invades our freedom, and the Imperial robber who masks his villainies under the imposing robes of authority are embarked in the same bottom and act upon the same principles; and minds on which the pageantry of successful guilt cannot impose, will not discriminate between a Borgia and a highway assassin; between Bonaparte and the muffled villain with his stilletto. Nevertheless though far removed from the least semblance of real wisdom, his mind is fertile in all the resources of conquest and stratagems of war. It is probable no one has yet fathomed the depths of that intricate and dark ambition, which is the darling passion of his soul, or conceived the plan he has constructed for the subjugation of the globe. Never before has there appeared to the world, a despotism so formidably arranged for universal dominion; never was the apparatus of war in the hands of a more felon tyrant, or a more confirmed enemy of the world.

Should Europe bend beneath his arm, it is not probable that like Alexander he would stand on the shores and mingle his tears with the waves of the interminable ocean. The shining treasures of the east and the west; the gems of Golconda and the mines of Peru; would inflame his lust of plunder and open to the boundless rapacity of his soldiers a rich remuneration for their toils. And shall we amidst surrounding storms enjoy the calm of undisturbed repose? Though disjoined from the old world by the unsocial water of the deep, we shall not escape the victor's eye

* "Whoever examines accurately the actions of this man, will find in him all the ferocity of the lion combined with the subtlety of the fox."

MACHIAVEL.

who has already perhaps marked us out for deſtruction. The cantons of Switzerland, tho' girted by a rampart of almoſt impaſſible mountains, did not eſcape the fate of the other nations of Europe; and it is not to be preſumed he will ſpare a more formidable confederation of republicans, if he can cruſh them in their infancy and imbecility. There is an innate malignity in minds of a dark and ferocious complexion, to deface the works of genius, literature and freedom. The Vandal mutilates the ſublime monuments of art, which mocks his brutality and ignorance.

Our hopes flatter us, that the period may be far diſtant, which muſt witneſs the completion of his ſchemes. But every victory accelerates the march of power; every dazzling triumph diſarms by a fatal ſpell the force of reſiſtance, adds new luſtre to the diadem that ſparkles on his brow, augments his reſources for war, and extends the ravages of his deva ſtating conqueſts. The vaſt plan of his ambition is going forward in Europe and in a fatal moment of ſecurity may burſt unexpectedly upon us, like the unprepared and ſleeping mariner, who is overtaken by the blaſts of the tornado. We ſhould be alert and animated with expectation, and ready to meet the ſtorm whenever it ſhall approach.—Neither ſhould we be too confident of our ſtrength or unmindful of the impolicy of regarding the emperor Napoleon, as ſome great perſonage in hiſtory too remote to engage either our hopes or our fears. Some of the Republics of Europe have periſhed by the treachery and covert arts of France. It is probable ſhe may try the ſcheme of ſecret corruption amongſt us, before ſhe advances with open force. Our virtue poſſibly may triumph over the firſt, but who will ſay in our preſent unprepared and unwarlike condition, how far we ſhall be able to reſiſt the laſt?

This is not a dream, as has often been ſuppoſed, conjured up by a melancholy and diſturbed fancy. Unfortunately all extraordinary events are dreams until realized. Had not mankind been faſcinated and lured into inaction by the viſions of the laſt ſeventeen years, we would not now have to deplore the aggrandizement of Bonaparte, or weep over the ravages of his deſolating ambition. Monteſquieu, ſays Mackintoſh, predicted, that after a courſe of years Europe would be converted into a vaſt camp, and that the age of Attila and Ghengis Khan would be renewed.—Whether that exalted genius caught with its penetrating and aquiline glance, a glimpſe of thoſe ſtupendous events that were to ſignalize the latter part of the ſeventeenth and the commencement of the 18th centuries or whether ſome angel taught him the prophetic truth, how aſtoniſhingly is it fulfilled! Europe trembles with the din of war, and totters with confuſion. Like the Coloſſal Combet of Fingal and Swaran in the ſublime ſtrains of the celtic bard, might I perſonify the genius of England and France. I would repreſent the ſteadfaſt rocks retiring from their ſtrife and the lofty promonatory ſhaking to its baſe.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

THE FINE ARTS.

ANECDOTES OF AMERICAN PAINTERS.

OF the artiſts who now flouriſh in England, thoſe who profeſs painting may be ſaid to be among the moſt numerous; and it muſt be a fact extremely grateful to every lover of his country, that ſome of them, and thoſe the moſt diſtinguiſhed, are Americans. The names of WEST, TRUMBULL, and COPLEY need only to be mentioned in proof of my aſſertion.

While the lovers of the fine arts in various countries, have admired the works of theſe great men, there are numbers here who are yet to be informed that they are their countrymen. VANDERLINE, another of our maſter painters, is at Paris. As theſe names ſhould be the pride of every American, it ought alſo to be recollected that others of almoſt, if not quite equal merit, are ſtill with us.—STEUART's fame has been univerſally diſſeminated. The elegant, the lamented MALBONE is no more. Others of great merit are ſtill, I regret to ſay, too little known, who, while they excite the admiration and reſpect of their friends, are equally worthy of public patronage.

Theſe names it is the intention of the preſent work to bring into more general notice, after which a review will be taken of thoſe more eminent. It is to be preſumed that ſuch a work will be peculiarly intereſting to all who admire genius, and delight to patronize it; and to the common reader, as it will make him more converſant with the merit of native artiſts, who while toiling in obſcurity, and almoſt overcome by inſurmountable difficulties, have too much pride to call their countrymen ungrateful.

In purſuance of the deſign above intimated, we commence with a narrative of one whoſe name is known only to a few, whoſe merit has been acknowledged by artiſts and connoiſſeurs, and whoſe works have excited the admiration of all who know them.

HOVEY.

Full many a gem of pureſt ray ſerene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to bluſh unſeen,
And waſte its ſweetneſs on the deſert air.
GRAY.

IT is but too true that the ſpark of genius oft burſts forth in obſcurity, glows with vivid luſtre for a while, then languiſhes and dies unleſs nouriſhed by the breath of patronage. The rich and great, whom it becomes to encourage every thing excellent, ſhould therefore make it their pride, to ſeek out and patronize native genius.

The ſubject of the preſent memoir firſt ſhone forth in retirement, patronage brought him into notice, and the diſcontinuance of it, obliged him to return to his original ſituation. Thus the genius, which if properly cultivated, might have aſtoniſhed the world, and added to our national fame, muſt now dwindle to inſignificance, or be content with the praiſe of the vulgar, and the gaze of the ruſtic.

OTIS HOVEY we believe was born in Maſſachuſetts about the year 1788, whence his father removed ſoon after to Oxford in the weſtern part of the ſtate of New York. Hovey early evinced ſurpriſing talents for his favourite purſuit, and was frequently engaged in ſketching various ſubjects with coal and chalk. Theſe ſketches, in a ſtyle coarſe as the materials with which they were executed, excited the attention and wonder of the neighbours, who were ſtruck with their force of expreſſion and correct delineation of nature. An amazing inſtance of his early genius is thus related: A ſleigh and horſes had been left carelefsly in the road; at ſome alarm the horſes ſtarted off at full ſpeed, and paſſed the window of the room in which Hovey was ſitting. This was a fine ſubject for him: he made a rapid ſketch of it, ſo true to nature, that every perſon who ſaw it was amazed, acknowledging it not merely as a fine ſketch, but as a repreſentation of the ſleigh and horſes of the individual to whom they belonged.

In purſuits like theſe, was ſpent the early part of his life, and ſuch were the indications of his uncommon genius. Thus employed, he was diſcovered by a gentleman of the city of New-York. This gentleman, aſtoniſhed at the wonderful proofs of talents exhibited by Hovey, both from his regard for the family, and his love of the fine arts, was deſirous of aſſiſting him. Thinking that in a city like New-York it would not be difficult to obtain a ſufficient degree of patronage for ſuch a youth, he invited him to come there, offering at the ſame time every neceſſary aid from his own purſe.

With ſuch encouragement, and ſuch a patron, Hovey did not heſitate to accept the invitation, and accordingly came to the city about the year 1805, being then 16 or 17 years of age. His ſtory was told, his patron introduced him to ſome of his friends, and during his ſtay afforded him a liberal ſupport.—After ſome exhibition of his talents, this gentleman endeavoured among the polite, the wealthy, and the learned, to raiſe a ſubſcription ſufficient to enable him to have the benefit of a few years inſtruction in Europe. To the ſhame of the city be it ſaid, after frequent and unwearied applications, he was obliged to give up the project, it being an expenſe too great for one or two individuals, unleſs of large fortunes.

Whilſt this plan was in agitation, the pleaſures and diſſipation of the city began to take ſtrong hold upon the diſpoſition of Hovey. Emerging from the weſtern wilds, untutored in the ways of the world, almoſt equally ignorant of books, no place could be more dangerous to a young man of genius, than a city like New-York. At ſuch an age the paſſions are ſtrongeſt, and the voice of reaſon is huſhed by the almoſt irreſiſtible allurements of pleaſure. His patron early ſaw the danger to which his young protegé was expoſed, and repeatedly remonſtrated againſt his conduct; theſe remonſtrances it is to be feared were little attended to.—The conſequence was, that although this gentleman would willingly have continued to aſſiſt young Hovey, and to retain him in the city, yet finding that his diſpoſition had taken a new turn, and knowing that great talents unleſs cultivated were dangerous to their poſſeſſor in a populous city, he thought it moſt adviſable for him to return home.

This could by no means have been agreeable to Hovey. He had now imbibed a reliſh for a city life, he had taſted of the banquet of diſſipation, and ſipped of the bowl of pleaſure: it was ſweet and agreeable, he had not yet learned that there were bitter dregs at bottom, and could not therefore quit theſe joys, but with the keeneſt regret. There was however, no alternative: his conduct would not juſtify his patron in keeping him longer in a place where ſo many temptations are daily offered to the youthful and unwary. Hovey was therefore obliged to leave the enchantments of the city for the dull realities of the woods.

Previous however to his departure from New York, where he remained in the whole but a few months, he executed thoſe few paintings, which entitle him to the character of an artiſt. The laſt of theſe will bear the teſt of correct criticiſm, and will not ſhrink from a compariſon with any work painted under ſimilar circumſtances. It has frequently been called "wonderfully fine" by men of the firſt taſte and moſt correct judgment in the art of painting. Theſe pictures are in oil, and when it is conſidered how few they are in number, and that the only inſtruction he received towards their completion, was in the mixture of colours, it muſt excite our aſtoniſhment that in ſo ſhort a time and with ſo few advantages, he has painted ſo well. All theſe pictures, five or ſix in number, are in the poſſeſſion of the gentleman already mentioned. The firſt is only remarkable as a firſt attempt, and as ſuch evinces genius. In the others he made a progreſſive improvement. His laſt and beſt painting is from an original brought from Europe. The ſubject is a Spaniſh ſhepherd or goatherd at his devotions: an aged figure, with his hands in a ſupplicating poſture, a fleece thrown careleſsly over his ſhoulders, and his ſcrip ſuſpended. The execution is really exquiſite, the colouring fine; perhaps the greateſt painter would not have diſdained to be thought the author of this piece. It is ſufficient to ſay that Hovey's copy is little inferior to the original, and when placed together a difference can ſcarcely be perceived, ſo that connoiſſeurs often miſtake the one for the other.

Little is known of Hovey ſince his return home; the laſt account ſtated that he ſtill continued painting, and occaſionally took the portraits of his neighbours, probably earning by this means a precarious ſubſiſtence. Literary hiſtory is full of the names of thoſe whoſe lives were ſpent in want, who ended them in wretchedneſs, yet whoſe works while they are the delight of poſterity, ſerve alſo as a reproach to the age in which they lived. While we hope that this ſtigma may not be affixed to the American character, it is too much to be feared that Hovey is doomed to add another name to the liſt of unfortunate genius, and neglected merit.

LATE
Foreign Intelligence.

From London Papers to the 5th of September, received at Boston.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Accounts from Germany.

A VARIETY of reports prevailed yeſterday on the ſubject of the Armiſtice in Germany. It was confidently ſtated, on the authority of a letter from Bremen, that the Auſtrians had declared the Armiſtice at an end, and that hoſtilities had commenced; another report ſtated, that the Auſtrian courier, who arrived with deſpatches to Prince Stahremburgh, had informed the agent for Packets at Yarmouth, that on his departure from the Auſtrian head-quarters on the 5th ult. the Emperor Francis, accompanied by General Decas, the Marquis Chaſtellar and General Keinmayer, had arrived there, with a view to inſpirit his army to renewed exertions—that freſh troops were hourly joining him, and that notice of the termination of the Armiſtice was hourly expected to be made. We profeſs we are not ſanguine in our anticipations of the reſult of the preſent negociations: we fear they will terminate in a peace not only ſubverſive of the independence of Auſtria, but fatal to the liberties and happineſs of the continent.

Yeſterday we received via Heligoland, the *Hamburg Correſpondentens* to the 24th ult. and Paris papers to the 16th.—The former ſtate that a report prevailed at Vienna, on the 6th, that the Armiſtice between Auſtria and France had been prolonged for 28 days.

Auſtria & France.

LONDON SEPT. 5.—Private letters of the 1ſt inſt. from Holland, give the leading features of the treaty now negociating between France and Auſtria. Napoleon to his other titles adds, it is ſaid, that of Archduke of Auſtria; and the Emperor Francis is now to be King of Bohemia and Hungary. Moravia, it is probable, will be compriſed in the latter ſovereignty: but the previous appropriation which Bonaparte had made of the Auſtrian diviſion of Poland, will, it is believed, be adhered to: and a paſſage will be required for the French troops through the Auſtrian dominions.

Some of the letters ſtate that the treaty is already concluded—nor have we any doubt that virtually it is, though ſome forms may yet be wanting to its completion.—*Star.*

SAME DATE.—A letter of the 1ſt inſt. ſtates, that peace has been ſigned between Auſtria and France. The conditions, as was to be ſuppoſed, are ſufficiently hard. The Emperor Francis, it is ſaid, is to keep Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, and to cede Auſtria, including its capital Vienna, Galicia, and all his other territories. He is alſo to relinquiſh the Imperial title, and be ſtyled King of Hungary and Bohemia. Bonaparte takes the title of Archduke of Auſtria. Bavaria gains a large acceſſion of territory.—Upon the above letter we may remark, that if peace had been ſigned, it is ſtrange we have heard of no rejoicings on the oppoſite coaſt. [*Courier.*

Our accounts from the continent, relative to the negociation, are vague, doubtful and contradictory; one ſays, that the negociations are going on at Raab; another that they are to be transferred to Altenburgh, in Hungary, one aſſures us that Champagny has gone to Raab, to fix the laſt baſis of the peace; another mentions a Congreſs, at which both Ruſſia and this country are to be invited to ſend miniſters. The latter ſuggeſtion is rendered very doubtful. We do not believe that Bonaparte will aſk the aſſiſtance of Ruſſia, or accept of any propoſitions from this country on the ſubject of negociations with Auſtria.—He means to ſhew, both to Ruſſia as well as England, that he can act without their aid or interference. Alexander has loſt the opportunity of interfering with effect. He will be made uſe of as one of the inſtruments to deſtroy Auſtria, and then his turn will come. His deſtruction is only delayed till Bonaparte has conſummated the ruin of his nearer neighbours. He will then find that the generoſity of the Corſican reſembles very much the generoſity of the Cyclops, that it conſiſts merely in a reſpite of execution.

The march of freſh French troops acroſs the Rhine, into Germany, is conſidered by ſome as an indication of the reſumption of hoſtilities. It may be ſo: but may it not be alſo, with a view of intimidating Auſtria into an acquieſcence with his demands, by the diſplay of an increaſed force, which it may be hopeleſs to reſiſt?

The Archduke Charles has reſigned the command of the Auſtrian Armies on account of his feeble ſtate of health. This circumſtance has given riſe to ſuſpicions, and fears, which when rightly underſtood, will not be deemed alarming. His ſucceſſor, Prince John of Lichtenſtein, is not only a brave but ſkilful officer, but has a fortune to preſerve and defend, of greater extent than any other man in Europe, out of the Bonaparte family.

The Expedition.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.—We have to announce a piece of intelligence, for which it is probable, our readers have for ſome days been prepared. The expectations entertained that the French fleet in the Scheldt would be brought away or deſtroyed, and the Britiſh flag diſplayed upon the ramparts of Antwerp, muſt, we lament to ſay, be abandoned—It has been deemed impracticable to attempt any thing further. Deſpatches were received yeſterday from the Earl of Chatham, ſtating, "that from the information he had received of the numbers which the enemy had been able to collect for the defence of Antwerp and the extenſive inundations they had effected, his Lordſhip, in concurrence with the opinion of the Lieutenant Generals, had decided not to advance from South Beveland againſt that city; ſo that the meditated attack upon its arſenal, and the French fleet, has been given up." As ſoon as this determination had been made, the cavalry and artillery were ordered to be embarked, and part are arrived in the Downs.

South Beveland, North Beveland, and Schowen, we ſuppoſe have been by this time evacuated, or will be immediately evacuated; and we ſhall confine ourſelves to the keeping poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Walcheren.—A force of twelve thouſand men, with a ſtrong naval force, will be ſufficient to keep it againſt any attempt that may be made by the enemy.

We are enabled to ſtate, that our army is immediately to be employed on a freſh, and we truſt, a more ſucceſsful Expedition, than that againſt Antwerp. Orders were laſt night deſpatched from the Admiralty, to Sir R. Strachan, and from Lord Caſtlereagh's Office, addreſſed "to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh troops in Zealand;" containing inſtructions on the ſubject of this new enterpriſe. We likewiſe find that orders were yeſterday given for providing proviſions, &c. for 25,000 men for one month; ſo that we may conclude, that the ſervice in queſtion is not very remote.

Yeſterday we received the following letter from an Officer commanding one of the frigates under the orders of Commodore Owen, in the Volke Haak:—

"*Off Williamſtadt, Aug.* 27.—The 24th was the day fixed for commencing operations againſt Lillo; but the inundations are ſo extenſive in every direction, and the enemy are ſo ſtrong at Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom, that the idea of advancing in that direction is abandoned, and we hear that a large detachment of our army is to attack Williamſtadt and Helvoetſluys.—In the latter place there are only 1600 men, and at the former there are one ſhip of 90 guns, one large frigate, two ſchooners, and 40 gun-boats, under the command of Admiral De Wynter, and other gunboats are daily joining him from Holland.

The more we hear, and the more we reflect on the ſubject of the Expedition to Holland, the more confident are we that an inveſtigation ought to take place: for really, at preſent, the people know little or nothing about it.—*Courier.*

Advices from Spain.

The following is the ſubſtance of the late deſpatches from Lord Wellington. They are dated on the 8th, from Deleytoſa, and were brought by Captain Stanhope, who had a very long paſſage. Lord Wellington when he quitted Talevera, upon receiving advice of the approach of Soult, reſolved to march againſt that General, and attack him.—He therefore requeſted General Cueſta to remain at Talevera with the Spaniſh force, in order to hold Victor in check. This requeſt, unfortunately, General Cueſta did not comply with—when Lord Wellington moved from Talavera to attack Soult, Cueſta followed him, alledging that he did not wiſh the whole weight and preſſure of the conflict to fall upon the Britiſh—The conſequence of this movement of Cueſta's was the immediate advance of Victor, and a junction between the latter and Soult being by this means practicable, Lord Wallington found it neceſſary to abandon his intentions of attacking Soult, and to retreat acroſs the Tagus to Deleytoſa—The paſſage of the Tagus was effected on the 5th, at Puente del Arzobiſpo—At Deleytoſa Lord Wellington conſidered himſelf perfectly ſecure—The enemy had ſhewn no diſpoſition to attack him, or to abandon the northern bank of the Tagus. A part of our ſick and wounded were left behind at Talavera. The Spaniards, we take it for granted, could not bring them away. The French had collected and concentrated their force from almoſt every part of Spain to act againſt us. The deſpatches do not ſtate whether General Catlin Craufurd had effected his junction with Lord Wellington. Indeed he was not expected to join him ſoon as the eighth, having been obliged to take the direction of Elvas and Merida.

Such is the ſubſtance of the deſpatches from Lord Wellington.—They do not fulfil the expectations of his more clumſy, or the predictions of his more artful aſſailants.—He does not expect that he ſhall be compelled to ſurrender; and there is nothing to juſtify the prediction, that he will be forced to fall back upon Portugal, and give up the cauſe in deſpair.

The reſolution of Cueſta, to abandon the poſition at Talavera is deeply to be lamented; for had he not adopted it Soult, would probably have received a more ſignal defeat than Victor did at Talavera, and the junction between him and Victor would have been prevented. That the reaſon given by Cueſta for quitting Talavera was the true one, we are not diſpoſed to deny; but this circumſtance proves the neceſſity of there being but one General, to whom all others ſhall be ſubject. It was ſtated in the laſt accounts from Spain that Lord Wellington had been appointed Generaliſſimo of the Spaniſh armies. There muſt, however, have been ſome miſtake in that aſſertion: for had his Lordſhip received the appointment, Cueſta would not have been requeſted, but would have been ordered to remain at Talavera.

who has already perhaps marked us out for destruction. The cantons of Switzerland, tho' girted by a rampart of almost impassible mountains, did not escape the fate of the other nations of Europe; and it is not to be presumed he will spare a more formidable confederation of republicans, if he can crush them in their infancy and imbecility. There is an innate malignity in minds of a dark and ferocious complexion, to deface the works of genius, literature and freedom. The Vandal mutilates the sublime monuments of art, which mocks his brutality and ignorance.

Our hopes flatter us, that the period may be far distant, which must witness the completion of his schemes. But every victory accelerates the march of power; every dazzling triumph disarms by a fatal spell the force of resistance, adds new lustre to the diadem that sparkles on his brow, augments his resources for war, and extends the ravages of his devastating conquests. The vast plan of his ambition is going forward in Europe and in a fatal moment of security may burst unexpectedly upon us, like the unprepared and sleeping mariner, who is overtaken by the blasts of the tornado. We should be alert and animated with expectation, and ready to meet the storm whenever it shall approach.—Neither should we be too confident of our strength or unmindful of the impolicy of regarding the emperor Napoleon, as some great personage in history too remote to engage either our hopes or our fears. Some of the Republics of Europe have perished by the treachery and covert arts of France. It is probable she may try the scheme of secret corruption amongst us, before she advances with open force. Our virtue possibly may triumph over the first, but who will say in our present unprepared and unwarlike condition, how far we shall be able to resist the last?

This is not a dream, as has often been supposed, conjured up by a melancholy and disturbed fancy. Unfortunately all extraordinary events are dreams until realized. Had not mankind been fascinated and lured into inaction by the visions of the last seventeen years, we would not now have to deplore the aggrandizement of Bonaparte, or weep over the ravages of his desolating ambition. Montesquieu, says Mackintosh, predicted, that after a course of years Europe would be converted into a vast camp, and that the age of Attila and Ghengis Khan would be renewed.—— Whether that exalted genius caught with its penetrating and aquiline glance, a glimpse of those stupendous events that were to signalize the latter part of the seventeenth and the commencement of the 18th centuries or whether some angel taught him the prophetic truth, how astonishingly is it fulfilled! Europe trembles with the din of war, and totters with confusion. Like the Colossal Combet of Fingal and Swaran in the sublime strains of the celtic bard, might I personify the genius of England and France. I would represent the steadfast rocks retiring from their strife and the lofty promonatory shaking to its base.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

THE FINE ARTS.

ANECDOTES OF AMERICAN PAINTERS.

OF the artists who now flourish in England, those who profess painting may be said to be among the most numerous; and it must be a fact extremely grateful to every lover of his country, that some of them, and those the most distinguished, are Americans. The names of WEST, TRUMBULL, and COPELY need only to be mentioned in proof of my assertion.

While the lovers of the fine arts in various countries, have admired the works of these great men, there are numbers here who are yet to be informed that they are their countrymen. VANDERLINE, another of our master painters, is at Paris. As these names should be the pride of every American, it ought also to be recollected that others of almost, if not quite equal merit, are still with us. —STEUART's fame has been universally disseminated. The elegant, the lamented MALBONE is no more. Others of great merit are still, I regret to say, too little known, who, while they excite the admiration and respect of their friends, are equally worthy of public patronage.

These names it is the intention of the present work to bring into more general notice, after which a review will be taken of those more eminent. It is to be presumed that such a work will be peculiarly interesting to all who admire genius, and delight to patronize it; and to the common reader, as it will make him more conversant with the merit of native artists, who while toiling in obscurity, and almost overcome by insurmountable difficulties, have too much pride to call their countrymen ungrateful.

In pursuance of the design above intimated, we commence with a narrative of one whose name is known only to a few, whose merit has been acknowledged by artists and connoisseurs, and whose works have excited the admiration of all who know them.

HOVEY.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.
GRAY.

IT is but too true that the spark of genius oft bursts forth in obscurity, glows with vivid lustre for a while, then languishes and dies unless nourished by the breath of patronage. The rich and great, whom it becomes to encourage every thing excellent, should therefore make it their pride, to seek out and patronize native genius.

The subject of the present memoir first shone forth in retirement, patronage brought him into notice, and the discontinuance of it, obliged him to return to his original situation. Thus the genius, which if properly cultivated, might have astonished the world, and added to our national fame, must now dwindle to insignificante, or be content with the praise of the vulgar, and the gaze of the rustic.

OTIS HOVEY we believe was born in Massachusetts about the year 1788, whence his father removed soon after to Oxford, in the western part of the state of New York. Hovey early evinced surprising talents for his favourite pursuit, and was frequently engaged in sketching various subjects with coal and chalk. These sketches, in a style coarse as the materials with which they were executed, excited the attention and wonder of the neighbours, who were struck with their force of expression, and correct delineation of nature. An amazing instance of his early genius is thus related: A sleigh and horses had been left carelessly in the road; at some alarm the horses started off at full speed, and passed the window of the room in which Hovey was sitting. This was a fine subject for him: he made a rapid sketch of it, so true to nature, that every person who saw it was amazed, acknowledging it not merely as a fine sketch, but as a representation of the sleigh and horses of the individual to whom they belonged.

In pursuits like these, was spent the early part of his life, and such were the indications of his uncommon genius. Thus employed, he was discovered by a gentleman of the city of New-York. This gentleman, astonished at the wonderful proofs of talents exhibited by Hovey, both from his regard for the family, and his love of the fine arts, was desirous of assisting him. Thinking that in a city like New-York it would not be difficult to obtain a sufficient degree of patronage for such a youth, he invited him to come there, offering at the same time every necessary aid from his own purse.

With such encouragement, and such a patron, Hovey did not hesitate to accept the invitation, and accordingly came to the city about the year 1805, being then 16 or 17 years of age. His story was told, his patron introduced him to some of his friends, and during his stay afforded him a liberal support. —After some exhibition of his talents, this gentleman endeavoured among the polite, the wealthy, and the learned, to raise a subscription sufficient to enable him to have the benefit of a few years instruction in Europe. To the shame of the city be it said, after frequent and unwearied applications, he was obliged to give up the project, it being an expense too great for one or two individuals, unless of large fortunes.

Whilst this plan was in agitation, the pleasures and dissipation of the city began to take strong hold upon the disposition of Hovey. Emerging from the western wilds, untutored in the ways of the world, almost equally ignorant of books, no place could be more dangerous to a young man of genius, than a city like New-York. At such an age the passions are strongest, and the voice of reason is hushed by the almost irresistible allurements of pleasure. His patron early saw the danger to which his young protegé was exposed, and repeatedly remonstrated against his conduct; these remonstrances it is to be feared were little attended to.—The consequence was, that although this gentleman would willingly have continued to assist young Hovey, and to retain him in the city, yet finding that his disposition had taken a new turn, and knowing that great talents unless cultivated were dangerous to their possessor in a populous city, he thought it most advisable for him to return home.

This could by no means have been agreeable to Hovey. He had now imbibed a relish for a city life, he had tasted of the banquet of dissipation, and sipped of the bowl of pleasure: it was sweet and agreeable, he had not yet learned that there were bitter dregs at bottom, and could not therefore quit these joys, but with the keenest regret. There was however, no alternative: his conduct would not justify his patron in keeping him longer in a place where so many temptations are daily offered to the youthful and unwary. Hovey was therefore obliged to leave the enchantments of the city for the dull realities of the woods.

Previous however to his departure from New-York, where he remained in the whole but a few months, he executed those few paintings, which entitle him to the character of an artist. The last of these will bear the test of correct criticism, and will not shrink from a comparison with any work painted under similar circumstances. It has frequently been called "wonderfully fine" by men of the first taste and most correct judgment in the art of painting. These pictures are in oil, and when it is considered how few they are in number, and that the only instruction he received towards their completion, was in the mixture of colours, it must excite our astonishment that in so short a time and with so few advantages, he has painted so well. All these pictures, five or six in number, are in the possession of the gentleman already mentioned. The first is only remarkable as a first attempt, and as such evinces genius. In the others he made a progressive improvement. His last and best painting is from an original brought from Europe. The subject is a Spanish shepherd or goatherd at his devotions: an aged figure, with his hands in a supplicating posture, a fleece thrown carelessly over his shoulders, and his scrip suspended. The execution is really exquisite, the colouring fine; perhaps the greatest painter would not have disdained to be thought the author of this piece. It is sufficient to say that Hovey's copy is little inferior to the original, and when placed together a difference can scarcely be perceived, so that connoisseurs often mistake the one for the other.

Little is known of Hovey since his return home; the last account stated that he still continued painting, and occasionally took the portraits of his neighbours, probably earning by this means a precarious subsistence. Literary history is full of the names of those whose lives were spent in want, who ended them in wretchedness, yet whose works while they are the delight of posterity, serve also as a reproach to the age in which they lived. While we hope that this stigma may not be affixed to the American character, it is too much to be feared that Hovey is doomed to add another name to the list of unfortunate genius, and neglected merit.

LATE
Foreign Intelligence.

From London Papers to the 5th of September, received at Boston.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Accounts from Germany.

A VARIETY of reports prevailed yesterday on the subject of the Armistice in Germany. It was confidently stated, on the authority of a letter from Bremen, that the Austrians had declared the Armistice at an end, and that hostilities had commenced; another report stated, that the Austrian courier, who arrived with despatches to Prince Stahremburgh, had informed the agent for Packets at Yarmouth, that on his departure from the Austrian head-quarters on the 5th ult. the Emperor Francis, accompanied by General Decas, the Marquis Chastellar and General Keinmayer, had arrived there, with a view to inspirit his army to renewed exertions—that fresh troops were hourly joining him, and that notice of the termination of the Armistice was hourly expected to be made. We profess we are not sanguine in our anticipations of the result of the present negociations: we fear they will terminate in a peace not only subversive of the independence of Austria, but fatal to the liberties and happiness of the continent.

Yesterday we received via Heligoland, the *Hamburg Correspondentens* to the 24th ult. and Paris papers to the 16th.—The former state that a report prevailed at Vienna, on the 6th, that the Armistice between Austria and France had been prolonged for 28 days.

Austria & France.

LONDON SEPT. 5.—Private letters of the 1st inst. from Holland, give the leading features of the treaty now negociating between France and Austria. Napoleon to his other titles adds, it is said, that of Archduke of Austria; and the Emperor Francis is now to be King of Bohemia and Hungary. Moravia, it is probable, will be comprised in the latter sovereignty: but the previous appropriation which Bonaparte had made of the Austrian division of Poland, will, it is believed, be adhered to: and a passage will be required for the French troops through the Austrian dominions.

Some of the letters state that the treaty is already concluded—nor have we any doubt that virtually it is, though some forms may yet be wanting to its completion.—*Star.*

SAME DATE.—A letter of the 1st inst. states, that peace has been signed between Austria and France. The conditions, as was to be supposed, are sufficiently hard. The Emperor Francis, it is said, is to keep Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, and to cede Austria, including its capital Vienna, Galicia, and all his other territories. He is also to relinquish the Imperial title, and be styled King of Hungary and Bohemia. Bonaparte takes the title of Archduke of Austria. Bavaria gains a large accession of territory.—Upon the above letter we may remark, that if peace had been signed, it is strange we have heard of no rejoicings on the opposite coast. [*Courier.*

Our accounts from the continent, relative to the negociation, are vague, doubtful and contradictory; one says, that the negociations are going on at Raab; another that they are to be transferred to Altenburgh, in Hungary, one assures us that Champagny has gone to Raab, to fix the last basis of the peace; another mentions a Congress, at which both Russia and this country are to be invited to send ministers. The latter suggestion is rendered very doubtful. We do not believe that Bonaparte will ask the assistance of Russia, or accept of any propositions from this country on the subject of negociations with Austria.—He means to shew, both to Russia as well as England, that he can act without their aid or interference. Alexander has lost the opportunity of interfering with effect. He will be made use of as one of the instruments to destroy Austria, and then his turn will come. His destruction is only delayed till Bonaparte has consummated the ruin of his nearer neighbours. He will then find that the generosity of the Corsican resembles very much the generosity of the Cyclops, that it consists merely in a respite of execution.

The march of fresh French troops across the Rhine, into Germany, is considered by some as an indication of the resumption of hostilities. It may be so: but may it not be also, with a view of intimidating Austria into an acquiescence with his demands, by the display of an increased force, which it may be hopeless to resist?

The Archduke Charles has resigned the command of the Austrian Armies, on account of his feeble state of health. This circumstance has given rise to suspicions, and fears, which, when rightly understood, will not be deemed alarming. His successor, Prince John of Lichtenstein, is not only a brave but skilful officer, but has a fortune to preserve and defend, of greater extent than any other man in Europe, out of the Bonaparte family.

The Expedition.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.—We have to announce a piece of intelligence, for which it is probable, our readers have for some days been prepared. The expectations entertained that the French fleet in the Scheldt would be brought away or destroyed, and the British flag displayed upon the ramparts of Antwerp, must, we lament to say, be abandoned—It has been deemed impracticable to attempt any thing further. Despatches were received yesterday from the Earl of Chatham, stating, "that from the information he had received of the numbers which the enemy had been able to collect for the defence of Antwerp, and the extensive inundations they had effected, his Lordship, in concurrence with the opinion of the Lieutenant Generals, had decided not to advance from South Beveland against that city; so that the meditated attack upon its arsenal, and the French fleet, has been given up." As soon as this determination had been made, the cavalry and artillery were ordered to be embarked, and part are arrived in the Downs.

South Beveland, North Beveland, and Schowen, we suppose have been by this time evacuated, or will be immediately evacuated; and we shall confine ourselves to the keeping possession of the Island of Walcheren.—A force of twelve thousand men, with a strong naval force, will be sufficient to keep it against any attempt that may be made by the enemy.

We are enabled to state, that our army is immediately to be employed on a fresh, and we trust, a more successful Expedition, than that against Antwerp. Orders were last night despatched from the Admiralty, to Sir Rd Strachan, and from Lord Castlereagh's Office, addressed "to the Commander in Chief of the British troops in Zealand;" containing instructions on the subject of this new enterprise. We likewise find that orders were yesterday given for providing provisions, &c. for 25,000 men for one month; so that we may conclude, that the service in question is not very remote.

Yesterday we received the following letter from an Officer commanding one of the frigates under the orders of Commodore Owen, in the Volke Haak:—

"*Off Williamstadt, Aug.* 27.—The 24th was the day fixed for commencing operations against Lillo; but the inundations are so extensive in every direction, and the enemy are so strong at Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom, that the idea of advancing in that direction is abandoned, and we hear that a large detachment of our army is to attack Williamstadt and Helvoetsluys.—In the latter place there are only 1600 men, and at the former there are one ship of 90 guns, one large frigate, two schooners, and 40 gun-boats, under the command of Admiral De Wynter, and other gunboats are daily joining him from Holland.

The more we hear, and the more we reflect on the subject of the Expedition to Holland, the more confident are we that an investigation ought to take place: for really, at present, the people know little or nothing about it.—*Courier.*

Advices from Spain.

The following is the substance of the late despatches from Lord Wellington. They are dated on the 8th, from Deleytosa, and were brought by Captain Stanhope, who had a very long passage. Lord Wellington when he quitted Talevera, upon receiving advice of the approach of Soult, resolved to march against that General, and attack him.—He therefore requested General Cuesta to remain at Talevera with the Spanish force, in order to hold Victor in check. This request, unfortunately, General Cuesta did not comply with—when Lord Wellington moved from Talavera to attack Soult, Cuesta followed him, alledging that he did not wish the whole weight and pressure of the conflict to fall upon the British—The consequence of this movement of Cuesta's was the immediate advance of Victor, and a junction between the latter and Soult being by this means practicable, Lord Wallington found it necessary to abandon his intentions of attacking Soult, and to retreat across the Tagus to Deleytosa—The passage of the Tagus was effected on the 5th, at Puente del Arzobispo—At Deleytosa Lord Wellington considered himself perfectly secure—The enemy had shewn no disposition to attack him, or to abandon the northern bank of the Tagus. A part of our sick and wounded were left behind at Talavera. The Spaniards, we take it for granted, could not bring them away. The French had collected and concentrated their force from almost every part of Spain to act against us. The despatches do not state whether General Catlin Craufurd had effected his junction with Lord Wellington. Indeed he was not expected to join him soon as the eighth, having been obliged to take the direction of Elves and Merida.

Such is the substance of the despatches from Lord Wellington.—They do not fulfil the expectations of his more clumsy, or the predictions of his more artful assailants.—He does not expect that he shall be compelled to surrender; and there is nothing to justify the prediction, that he will be forced to fall back upon Portugal, and give up the cause in despair.

The resolution of Cuesta, to abandon the position at Talavera is deeply to be lamented; for had he not adopted it Soult, would probably have received a more signal defeat than Victor did at Talavera, and the junction between him and Victor would have been prevented. That the reason given by Cuesta for quitting Talavera was the true one, we are not disposed to deny; but this circumstance proves the necessity of there being but one General, to whom all others shall be subject. It was stated in the last accounts from Spain that Lord Wellington had been appointed Generalissimo of the Spanish armies. There must, however, have been some mistake in that assertion: for had his Lordship received the appointment, Cuesta would not have been requested, but would have been ordered to remain at Talavera.

Miscellaneous.

In a late action in the Bay of Naples, the Cyane, Capt. Staines, after a very gallant action, in company with the Sicilian gun-boats, took or destroyed nearly the whole (40) of the enemy's gun-boats. Capt. Staines had his right arm carried off by a cannon shot towards the close of the action.

The French Papers do not furnish any information: their contents having been anticipated by the Dutch Journals previously received. They give the address of the Prefects of Brussels, Jemappe, the Seine, and some other districts, on the occasion of calling out the National Guards to oppose the invasion of the English: but there is nothing in these addresses worthy of remark, further than as they shew, that Bonaparte had carried into action either on the Danube or in Spain, the intire of his regular troops, leaving his capital to the defence of its citizens.

The Emperor Napoleon has given to the Duke of Abrantes the military command of all the countries between the Rhine and Bohemia and Saxony. His authority extends over the Circle of the Mayne, the Grand Dutchy of Wurtzburg, and the territories of Hanau. Biereuth, Fuldah and Erfurth.

PARIS, AUG. 16.—The Minster of War states in his speech to the senate, that the command of the army of the Scheldt, has been given to the Prince of Ponte Corvo: and the command of two corps of observation formed at Wesel and Ruypel, or, according to other accounts, at Wesel and Lillo, to the Duke of Valmy (Marshal Kellerman,) and the Duke of Cornegliano (Marshal Moncey.)

AUG. 19.—A decree has been issued by the Prefect of the department of the Seine, dated the 18th instant, in which, in pursuance of orders received by him, and in consideration of the present diminution of the garrison of Paris, and the consequent difficulty of the regular troops in performing their duty, it is ordered, that the National Guard of Paris be put again into active service, within the city: for which purpose, the necessary preparations have been made.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 7.

THE resolutions adopted by the citizens of Charleston, on the 5th of Sept. 1809, were immediately forwarded to the President of the United States, by the chairman, David Ramsey, Esq.—An answer from the President was yesterday received, of which the following is a copy:

SIR—I have received the Resolutions of the meeting of the citizens in Charleston, on the 5th inst. covered by your favor of the same date.

The resolutions comprise too many circumstances, enhancing the value of the patriotism they breathe, not to afford particular satisfaction.

However a difference of views may be indulged in subordinate questions of policy, a union of all, on such as evidently affect the sovereignty, the honor, or the essential interest of the nation, is a duty to which every denomination of citizens will rally, whose love of country elevates them above a spirit of party.

The occasion which led to this proceeding of your fellow-citizens, is as much regretted as it was little to be anticipated. It could the less have been anticipated, as besides the respect due to an arrangement solemnly entered into by a Plenipotentiary Minister, and not only strictly but irrevocably carried into execution by the other party, the arrangement itself was of a nature to claim ready sanction, even if, contrary to every ground of confidence, it had not been within the scope of previous instructions.

Whether the sequel may better correspond with the wishes and hopes of the United States, founded on that attachment to peace which they have proclaimed, and on that exemplary justice which they have practised, remain to be seen. In no event can the citizens of Charleston lose the merit of having evinced to avert, than to meet aggressions, prompted by a misconception of the American character.

For the confidence which the meeting has been pleased to express in my faithful pursuit of the public good, I feel all the obligations which it demands. In tendering this acknowledgment of them, I beg, at the same time, that you will accept for yourself, assurances of my particular esteem.

JAMES MADISON.

September 20, 1809.

Dr. DAVID RAMSEY, Chairman, &c.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, OCT. 17.

We learn, that Mr. JACKSON, the English Minister, is actively engaged in a negociation with our government. From the circumstance of the British Packet being so long detained for his despatches, it is presumed something of importance is taking place—whether favorable or unfavorable, time will disclose. We also learn, that Mr Erskine will sail immediately from Norfolk for England in the Africaine frigate, with the original despatches that are preparing by Mr. Jackson, and that copies will go by the Packet.

Lord Erskine has written a pamphlet, exculpatory of his son's conduct while Minister to the United States.

The "*self-created society*," called the "General Republican Committee," of this city, have addressed the new and old Presidents, in the usual style of the party.—The following is President MADISON's

REPLY.

"I have received, fellow-citizens your address bearing date the 15th inst. with a due sense of the kind sentiments it expresses, and of the favorable light in which it views my advancement to the Executive Trust, and the several considerations which led to it.

"In proportion as the present situation of our country is interesting, it is consoling to find the conviction becoming universal: that the difficulties rendering it so, have resulted from the accumulated wrongs committed by the principal belligerent nations, in spite of the justice and forbearance of the United States, which ought to have averted them, and that the only remedy is to be found in a firm and patriotic support of the measures, devised and pursued by the Constituted Authorities."

"The pledge and example of this duty presented in your address, is entitled to the highest praise. Devoutly praying that a sympathy and emulation every where may, under the divine blessing, have the happy effect of preserving to our country the advantages of peace, without relinquishing its rights or its honor. I tender to you and to those whose sentiments you have conveyed, my cordial respects, and my best wishes.

JAMES MADISON."

September 24. 1809.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCT. 19.

MR. ARMSTRONG.

A letter from London, received by the Packet, arrived here yesterday in 38 days from Liverpool, mentions, that a gentleman had arrived there from Rotterdam, who saw Mr. ARMSTRONG at that place on the 15th Aug. He was informed by the Minister that after the defeat at Aspern, he was called upon by a member of the *beureau*, who said the Emperor was disposed to be in amity with us; and after some further conference, articles were actually agreed on as the basis of a treaty—which were sent off to the Emperor;—but in the mean time the victory of Wagram changed his disposition, and notice was sent to Paris that no further negociation should take place until the United States declared War against England.—Mr. ARMSTRONG said he should not attempt any thing further; but expected to return to Paris, and embark for America, with his family.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1809.

MR. JACKSON.

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NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

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A letter received in Philadelphia from a gentleman in Washington, who moves in the cabinet circle, says, "It is believed General Wilkinson is recalled from his command of the army, not to resume it again."

In the course of the trial in the court of king's bench between Mr. Wright, the upholsterer, and Col. Wardle, one of the counsel, in cross-examining Mrs. Clarke, is said sneeringly to have asked her, under whose *protection* she now was. Mrs. Clarke archly replied (looking at the bench) 'lord Ellenborough's."—His lordship smiled, and the court was convulsed with laughter.—*London paper.*

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At first some inconvenience was experienced from the smell of the unconsumed, or imperfectly purified gas which may in a great measure be attributed to the introduction of successive improvements in the construction of the apparatus, as the work proceeded—But since its completion, and since the persons to whose care it is confided, have become familiar with its management, this inconvenience, has been obviated, not only in the mill but also in Mr. Lee's house, which is most brilliantly illuminated with it, to the exclusion of every other species of artificial light.

The peculiar softness and clearness of this light with its almost unvarying intensity, have brought it into great favour with the work-people. And its being free from the inconvenience and danger resulting from the sparks and frequent snuffing of candles, is a circumstance of material importance, as tending to diminish the hazard of fire, to which cotton-mills are known to be much exposed. The expence of this light is only one third that of candles.—*London Paper.*

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Ship Franklin, Cozzens, Belfast: ditto Hudson, Bunker, Whaling Voyage: Sloop Pythagoras, Killey, Boston: do. Aurora, Cahoone, New-York: do. Express. Wood, ditto: do. Mary-Ann, Brown, ditto.

CLEARED,

Brig Marian, Tew, Fredericksburg: sch'r Deborah, Fry, St. Bartholomews: do. Hiram, Bliffens, New-York: do. Nancy, Tobey, Charleston: sloop Jane, Chace, St. Mary's: do. Victory, Clarke, New-York.

Arrived at East-Greenwich on Saturday last, ship Hudson, Bunker, from a Whaling voyage, with 1500 barrels of Oil.—Spoke Oct. 9, lat. 37, long. 69, sloop Hancock, Mecenges, from Providence for St. Bartholomews, 3 days out, all well.—Left at Woolwich bay, August 8th, ship Ranger, Joy, of Nantucket, with 600 barrels of Oil; to sail in 10 days for the Brazils.

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SAMUEL ELAM.

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For Sale at PUBLIC AUCTION,

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THE Dwelling-House and Lot of the Subscriber, corner of Thames and Pelham-streets, directly opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House. The great advantages of this stand, for any business whatever, are too well known to require a particular recommendation, to claim the attention of any who may wish to purchase.—For terms, (which will be liberal) apply to

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Subject to no Deduction, and not two Blanks to a Prize.

WELL calculated to gratify the wishes of those in pursuit of Fortune. Drawing commences 1st of November. The following are a part of the Prizes, viz:—1 of 8000; 2 of 1250; 2 of 1000; 3 of 500; 62 of 100; 66 of 50; 100 of 20.—Orders for the above Tickets attended to, at the Lottery and Exchange Office of JOSIAH C. SHAW, who, as usual, takes all kinds of Foreign Money, at a reasonable discount. On hand, a few more of the Methodist Chapel Lottery Tickets, which it is expected, will be drawn this Winter.

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 118, Thames-street.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

EDUCATION.

ELEAZER TREVETT's Evening School, commenced on Monday, the 18th instant.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1809.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

HAS just received a few more copies of the TRAVELS of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE; by order of the government of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean, 1 vol. embellished by a map of the country inhabited by the Western tribes of Indians, and five engravings of Indian Chiefs.

Also, a few more copies of the MEMOIRS of the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

And a few more copies of that new and elegant Poem, entitled GERTRUDE OF WYOMING, a Pennsylvanian tale: and other Poems—by Thomas Campbell, author of "the Pleasures of Hope."

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EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. FRASER's Evening School will be opened for the instruction of Youth, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, the first of November next.

Newport, Oct. 18, 1809.

GILBERT CHASE,

Has just received and for Sale,

HYSON, Hyson skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.—*Also*, 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted; 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

Newport, October 20, 1809

WANTED,

A SIX-PLATE Iron STOVE.—Any person having one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, by applying at the Office of the Newport Mercury.—If agreeable, a small close Iron Stove will be given in part pay.—*October* 13, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM PEARCE,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general,

THAT he continues keeping a TAVERN at his House in the Village of Wickford, town of North-Kingstown, near door to *Philip Wallingham*, Esq. where the greatest attention will be paid to those who may please to favour him with their company, and may depend on having the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

☞ The House may be well-known by its end fronting the street, and the sign of a Bunch of Grapes.

Wickford, (R. I.) October 13, 1809.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

NOT having given notice where the Books belonging to his Library may be left, now informs the friends and patrons of his Library while in Newport, any books belonging to him may be left in the care of Messrs. WANTON & RATHBONE, Booksellers, Newport.

Providence, Oct 16, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and February next.

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown, March 15, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt *John Gardiner*, late of South Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in August, September and November next.

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South Kingstown, June 12, 1809.

Miscellaneous.

In a late action in the Bay of Naples, the Cyane, Capt. Staines, after a very gallant action, in company with the Sicilian gun-boats, took or destroyed nearly the whole (40) of the enemy's gun-boats. Capt. Staines had his right arm carried off by a cannon shot towards the close of the action.

The French Papers do not furnish any information: their contents having been anticipated by the Dutch Journals previously received. They give the address of the Prefects of Brussels, Jemappe, the Seine, and some other districts, on the occasion of calling out the National Guards to oppose the invasion of the English: but there is nothing in these addresses worthy of remark, further than as they shew, that Bonaparte had carried into action either on the Danube or in Spain, the intire of his regular troops, leaving his capital to the defence of its citizens.

The Emperor Napoleon has given to the Duke of Abrantes the military command of all the countries between the Rhine and Bohemia and Saxony. His authority extends over the Circle of the Mayne, the Grand Dutchy of Wurtzburg, and the territories of Hanau. Biereuth, Fuldah and Erfurth.

PARIS, AUG. 16.—The Minster of War states in his speech to the senate, that the command of the army of the Scheldt, has been given to the Prince of Ponte Corvo: and the command of two corps of observation formed at Wesel and Ruypel, or, according to other accounts, at Wesel and Lillo, to the Duke of Valmy (Marshal Kellerman,) and the Duke of Cornegliano (Marshal Moncey.)

AUG. 19.—A decree has been issued by the Prefect of the department of the Seine, dated the 18th instant, in which, in pursuance of orders received by him, and in consideration of the present diminution of the garrison of Paris, and the consequent difficulty of the regular troops in performing their duty, it is ordered, that the National Guard of Paris be put again into active service, within the city: for which purpose, the necessary preparations have been made.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 7.

THE resolutions adopted by the citizens of Charleston, on the 5th of Sept. 1809, were immediately forwarded to the President of the United States, by the chairman, David Ramsey, Esq.—An answer from the President was yesterday received, of which the following is a copy:

SIR—I have received the Resolutions of the meeting of the citizens in Charleston, on the 5th inst. covered by your favor of the same date.

The resolutions comprise too many circumstances, enhancing the value of the patriotism they breathe, not to afford particular satisfaction.

However a difference of views may be indulged in subordinate questions of policy, a union of all, on such as evidently affect the sovereignty, the honor, or the essential interest of the nation, is a duty to which every denomination of citizens will rally, whose love of country elevates them above a spirit of party.

The occasion which led to this proceeding of your fellow-citizens, is as much regretted as it was little to be anticipated. It could the less have been anticipated, as besides the respect due to an arrangement solemnly entered into by a Plenipotentiary Minister, and not only strictly but irrevocably carried into execution by the other party, the arrangement itself was of a nature to claim ready sanction, even if, contrary to every ground of confidence, it had not been within the scope of previous instructions.

Whether the sequel may better correspond with the wishes and hopes of the United States, founded on that attachment to peace which they have proclaimed, and on that exemplary justice which they have practised, remain to be seen. In no event can the citizens of Charleston lose the merit of having evinced to avert, than to meet aggressions, prompted by a misconception of the American character.

For the confidence which the meeting has been pleased to express in my faithful pursuit of the public good, I feel all the obligations which it demands. In tendering this acknowledgment of them, I beg, at the same time, that you will accept for yourself, assurances of my particular esteem.

JAMES MADISON.

September 20, 1809.

Dr. DAVID RAMSEY, Chairman, &c.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, OCT. 17.

We learn, that Mr. JACKSON, the English Minister, is actively engaged in a negociation with our government. From the circumstance of the British Packet being so long detained for his despatches, it is presumed something of importance is taking place—whether favorable or unfavorable, time will disclose. We also learn, that Mr Erskine will sail immediately from Norfolk for England in the Africaine frigate, with the original despatches that are preparing by Mr. Jackson, and that copies will go by the Packet.

Lord Erskine has written a pamphlet, exculpatory of his son's conduct while Minister to the United States.

The "*self-created society*," called the "General Republican Committee," of this city, have addressed the new and old Presidents, in the usual style of the party.—The following is President MADISON'S

REPLY.

"I have received, fellow-citizens, your address bearing date the 15th inst. with a due sense of the kind sentiments it expresses, and of the favorable light in which it views my advancement to the Executive Trust, and the several considerations which led to it.

"In proportion as the present situation of our country is interesting, it is consoling to find the conviction becoming universal: that the difficulties rendering it so, have resulted from the accumulated wrongs committed by the principal belligerent nations, in spite of the justice and forbearance of the United States, which ought to have averted them, and that the only remedy is to be found in a firm and patriotic support of the measures, devised and pursued by the Constituted Authorities."

"The pledge and example of this duty presented in your address, is entitled to the highest praise. Devoutly praying that a sympathy and emulation every where may, under the divine blessing, have the happy effect of preserving to our country the advantages of peace, without relinquishing its rights or its honor. I tender to you and to those whose sentiments you have conveyed, my cordial respects, and my best wishes.

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GILBERT CHASE,

Has just received and for Sale,

HYSON, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.—*Also*, 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted; 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

Newport, October 20, 1809

WANTED,

A SIX-PLATE Iron STOVE.—Any person having one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, by applying at the Office of the Newport Mercury.—If agreeable, a small close Iron Stove will be given in part pay.—*October* 13, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM PEARCE,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general,

THAT he continues keeping a TAVERN at his House in the Village of Wickford, town of North-Kingstown, next door to *Philip Tillinghast*, Esq. where the greatest attention will be paid to those who may please to favour him with their company, and may depend on having the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

☞ The House may be well-known by its end fronting the street, and the sign of a Bunch of Grapes.

Wickford, (R. I.) October 13, 1809.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

NOT having given notice where the Books belonging to his Library may be left, now informs the friends and patrons of his Library while in Newport, any books belonging to him may be left in the care of Messrs. WANTON & RATHBONE, Bookfellers, Newport.

Providence, Oct. 16, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and Feburary next.

JOHN HAGADORN, WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown, March 15, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in August, September and November next.

JOHN HAGADORN, WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER, of Middletown, Administrator.

South Kingstown, June 12, 1809.

POETRY.

THE following lines require no recommendation of ours. He who can perufe them without pleafure and profit, can have very little pretenfions to tafte or fenfibility.—They are from the moral muſe of *JAMES MONTGOMERY*, author of the "Wanderer of Switzerland," ~~and are amongſt his latest productions.~~

THE DIAL.

THIS ſhadow on the dial's face,
That ſteals from day to day,
With ſlow, unſeen, unceaſing pace,
Moments, and months, and years away;
This ſhadow, which, in every clime,
Since light and motion firſt begun,
Hath held its courſe ſublime;
What is it?—Mortal man!
It is the ſcythe of time.
A ſhadow only to the eye,
Yet, in its calm career,
It levels all beneath the ſky;
And ſtill, through each ſucceeding year,
Right onward, with reſiſtleſs power,
Its ſtroke ſhall darken every hour,
Till Nature's race be run,
And its laſt motion ſhall eclipſe the ſun.

Nor only o'er the dial's face,
The ſilent ſhade, from day to day,
With ſlow, unſeen, unceaſing pace,
Steals moments, months, and years away:
From hoary rock and aged tree,
From proud Palmyra's mouldering walls,
From Teneriffe towering o'er the ſea,
From ev'ry blade of graſs that falls,
For, O! where'er a ſhadow ſweeps,
The Scythe of Time deſtroys;
And man at every footſtep weeps
O'er evaneſcent joys;
Like flowers glittering with the dews of morn,
Fair for a moment, then forever ſhorn:
—Ah! ſoon beneath the inevitable blow,
I too ſhall lie in duſt and darkneſs low.

Then Time, the Conqueror, will ſuſpend,
His Scythe, a trophy, o'er my tomb,
Whoſe moving ſhadow ſhall portend
Each frail beholder's doom.
—O'er the wide earth's illumin'd ſpace,
Though Time's triumphant flight be ſhewn,
The trueſt index on its face
Points from the Church-yard Stone.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spaniſh Brandy.
15 do. 1ſt proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-caſks Liſbon Ditto.
75 cheſts Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyſon-ſkin ditto.
26,000 lb. Weſt-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
55 barrels N. Y. inſpected prime Pork.
60 Tons aſſorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfiſh.
15 boxes Window Glaſs.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolſcap Do.
3 Hogſheads Loaf Sugar.

Alſo, the following freſh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Caſes India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 caſes Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. Engliſh ſewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muſlins.
1 do. Marſeilles Veſting
1 do. Cambrick Muſlins.
1 do. Bombazette.
1 bale Caſſimeres.
1 caſe Velvets.
100 pieces Ruſſia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25, 1809.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,
SEVENTY Boxes Havanna brown SUGARS of a ſuperior quality.
Newport, Sept. 11, 1809.

Jamaica Rum & Martinique Molasses.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,
42 Puncheons old Jamaica RUM, high 4th proof and ſweet flavoured.
38 Hogſheads Martinique Retailing MOLASSES.
Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-ſtreet, 3 doors ſouth of Market-ſquare, by wholeſale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch, to 6 thread rating, bolt-rope, worming, ſpun yarn, marline, houſe line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, ſewing and ſeine twine, ſmall fiſhing lines, &c.—Alſo for ſale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's ſquare and flat bar iron, cheap for cath.—*Alſo*, An Aſſortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimenſion made at ſhort notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store ſo near the ſhipping, where may be had at all times, an Aſſortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themſelves that they ſhall meet the encouragement of the public in general.
Newport, Auguſt 2, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-Houſe, No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Poſſeſſion may be had in about ſix weeks.—For terms apply to
THOMAS ROBINSON.
Newport 5th mo. 16th 1809.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

CONSTANTLY for ſale by
L. ROUSMANIERE,
No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

A complete aſſortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, either with or without patent-backs, and feint lines, of the firſt quality of paper, and bound in the beſt manner.

☞ Books made to any pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams beſt Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolſcap and Letter-Paper:—250 reams Burbank's beſt Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper:—30 reams beſt Engliſh wove, hot-preſſed and laid Letter-Paper:—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 275 cents per ream, ſuitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers, &c.:—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream:—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a ſuperior quality, at 108 cents per ream,—is for ſale as above in either large or ſmall quantities, as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any ſtore or manufactory in New-England.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind uſed in this State, for ſale as above, by the groce, dozen or ſingle, and as cheap as at any Book-Store whatſoever.
Newport, Sept. 22, 1809.

John F. Townſend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Rouse, where they offer for Sale, a large and well choſen Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, compriſing almoſt every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchaſed in Newport
Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

New Goods.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS juſt received and is now opening, at his Caſh Store, No. 155, Thames-ſtreet, a very extenſive and general Aſſortment of freſh imported DRY GOODS, conſiſting of ſuperfine and common Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, Coatings, and flannels of various deſcriptions, bombazetts, ratinetts, wildbores, India cottons, cotton cambricks, fine cambrick ſhirting, India and Scotch book muſlins, and muſlin handkerchiefs, long lawns for pocket handkerchiefs, plain and figur'd leno, ladies beſt long, white and coloured kid and ſilk gloves, black and ſlate coloured worſted hoſiery, brown linens, one box fine and low priced Iriſh linens, of an approved bleach, and one bale roſe blankets, with a great variety of other articles ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which, having been bought for caſh, can be afforded lower than has been ſold for ſeveral years paſt.
Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

Extract from an Act, entitled "An Act for the relief, ſupport, employment, and removal of the Poor."

SECTION 15.—*And be it further enacted*, That in caſe any Tavern-keeper, Innholder, Victualler, or any other perſon whomſoever, inhabitant in any town within this State, ſhall entertain or keep in his or her houſe, any ſingle perſon or family, being ſtrangers, for more than one whole week from the time of their coming into ſuch town, without giving notice thereof in writing, to the Preſident of the Town-Council, ſuch perſons ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay a fine of Seven Dollars, for every ſuch offence, to be recovered by Town Treaſurer of ſuch Town, before any Juſtice or Warden, to and for the uſe of ſuch Town.

By Order of the Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*
Newport, Oct. 3, 1809.

MARY SMITH,

No. 15, Waſhington-ſtreet, Has for Sale.
5000 Bunches ONIONS, in good order for ſhipping and a quantity of Beets and Carrots.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and ſituated in a pleaſant part of the Town.—*Alſo*, The Houſe, No. 202, in the ſame ſtreet, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*.—Perſons wiſhing to hire either of the above Houſes, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-Houſe.
Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

CONTEMPLATING a removal from this Town, offers for Sale his DWELLING-HOUSE, ſituated on Broad and Union-ſtreets.—For pleaſantneſs of ſituation, it is exceeded but by few.—Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to
OBADIAH WILLIAMS.
Newport, 6th of 10th mo. 1809.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of ELIZABETH INGRAHAM, late of Newport, deceaſed, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit them for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment to
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, *Adm'r.*
Newport, Oct 6, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Alſo*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each fall lakers, ſuitable for Packets to run from the South Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subſcriber at the South Ferry.
E. W. GARDNER.
South Kingſtown, July 14, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170 THAMES STREET.

HAVE lately received and keep conſtantly for Sale, a very extenſive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS. Alſo, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Aſſortment of Nails of the beſt qualities; Steel of various kinds; ſheet Lead; ſheet Iron; ſeine Twine; braſs Kettles, &c. &c.
Newport, June 16, 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ſhips *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, conſiſting of:
75 Tons aſſorted Engliſh IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces aſſorted Glaſs WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, ſelected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 Engliſh SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.

The above will be diſpoſed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON MARTIN, at his Counting-Room, No. 51, Long-Wharf, or by G. W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commiſſion Store, No. 2, Church-ſtreet, where every deſcription of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

SALT, CROCKERY WARE, & COAL.

NOW Landing on Gardner's Wharf, from the Ship UNION, juſt arrived from LIVERPOOL,
3000 Buſhels of coarſe Liverpool SALT.
23 Crates and 7 hhds. of Crockery WARE.
12 Chaldrons COAL.
For Sale on liberal terms, by
EDWARD EASTON, or
JOHN PRICE, jun.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the buſhel; Coal by the buſhel.—*Alſo*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; ſuitable for Ovens.
Newport, December 31, 1808.

FIVE HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE,

In the South part of the Town of Newport.

THREE Lots, 48 feet by 72, bounded ſoutherly on Young-ſtreet, and weſterly on Lands of Capt. John Price.—*Alſo*, Two other Lots 48 by 72 feet each, fronting on a new ſtreet to be laid out, called Deniſon-ſtreet, and bounded ſoutherly on the above deſcribed Lots, and weſterly on Lands of J. Deniſon.—An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy.—Apply to
JOHN EARL, jun.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

MOLASSES, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

No. 2 Church-ſtreet.

HAS for Sale 10 Hogſheads and 15 Tierces beſt retailing Molaſſes.—Alſo, juſt received, 20 Firkins cheap Butter, ſuitable for family uſe.
Newport, July 22, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable, *(Freſh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Alſo juſt received, 50 bbls. Alexandria freſh Flour: 2000 wt. firſt quality loaf and lump Sugars: 50 boxes Sperm and Tallow Candles: 100 groſs Corks: ſuperior Claret: Frail Figs, &c. &c.
Newport, Church-ſtreet, Sept. 15, 1809.

Wanted to Freight Immediately,

TWO Veſſels from 125 to 150 Tons each, to carry COAL to New-York and Philadelphia.—Apply at the Clerk's Office of the Rhode-Iſland Coal Company, in Portſmouth.
October 6, 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Co-Partnerſhip of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, eſtabliſhed under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is diſſolved, All perſons having demands againſt ſaid firm, are requeſted to exhibit them for ſettlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are requeſted to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjuſt and cloſe the buſineſs of ſaid Co-Partnerſhip.—Creditors and Debtors will pleaſe to attend to this notice without loſs of time.
JOHN SPOONER
SAMUEL ALLEN.
Newport, August 11, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Leon Chappotin*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Gentleman, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, on the laſt Monday of this inſtant, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756. for the relief of inſolvent debtors, ſhould not be granted.
THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Stephen Jaquays*, of South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, on the laſt Monday of this inſtant, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of inſolvent debtors ſhould not be granted.
THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, October 6, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin by the Hundred or ſingle barrel; Corn by the Hundred or ſingle buſhel; Beef and Pork; Iron aſſorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the caſk or retail, and 8d flats for ſheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or ſingle buſhel; 10 caſks freſh Rice; a ſmall cargo of Cedar Shingles, juſt landed from North-Carolina; Alſo juſt landing, a quantity of Philadelphia ſuperfine Flour, together with an Aſſortment of Groceries.
GILBERT CHASE.
Newport, June 30, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogſheads ſcrewed Fiſh in prime order for ſhipping: 1000 buſhels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels freſh Flour; Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Roſin: Grindſtones: Aſh Oars, Anchors: Ruſſia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ships Chandlery line.
BOWEN & ENNIS.
Newport, April 28, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102, Thames-ſtreet, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith & Co.* where he has conſtantly on hand and for ſale, a large and valuable Aſſortment of

Engliſh, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured GOODS.

Of all deſcriptions, adapted to every ſeaſon of the Year, which he will ſell as cheap for Caſh as can be purchaſed in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Conſtantly on hand of the neweſt faſhions Straw, ſilk and willow Bonnetts made at the ſhorteſt notice.—Orders of every kind ſtrictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning conſtantly on hand.
Newport, July 21, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers having been duly appointed Adminiſtrators on the eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceaſed, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt committed to them, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt it to exhibit them to us.
S. MALBONE, } *Adm'rs.*
R. MALBONE, }
Newport Sept. 1 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-ſtreet; with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's ſhop; being calculated for a Dwelling-Houſe, it has an excellent frame, and at a ſmall expence could be finiſhed.—*Alſo*, The Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eaſtward, at preſent occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a ſmall family.—*Alſo*, One divided fifth part of the Houſe in Coddington ſtreet, next eaſtward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, conſiſting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot ſet off. *Alſo*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and ſome excellent Mahogany.—Apply to
SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.
Newport, July 4, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-Houſe.—For terms apply to
WILLIAM ELLERY.
Newport, August 17, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, called the WANTON Houſe.—Apply to
B. HAZARD.
Newport, June 2, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-ſquare, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to
SAMUEL F. GARDNER.
Newport, August 11, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers reſpectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnerſhip, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND ſituated in Green-ſtreet, where Horſes and Carriages for every purpoſe will be furniſhed at ſhort notice; particularly Coaches provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleaſure or travellers, and ſaddle Horſes either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will alſo furniſh diſpatch meſſengers for any direction. Their ſtables being well calculated for the buſineſs, Horſes will be taken in to keep at reaſonable rates for long or ſhort periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their buſineſs, they hope to merit the favours of the public.
JOHN G. EASTON,
WM E DRUMMOND.

THE Subſcriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public,
THOMAS TOWNSEND.
Newport, April 7, 1809.

POETRY.

THE following lines require no recommendation of ours. He who can perufe them without pleafure and profit, can have very little pretenfions to tafte or fenfibility.—They are from the moral mufe of *JAMES MONTGOMERY*, author of the "Wanderer of Switzerland," ~~and are~~ amongft ~~his lateft productions.~~

THE DIAL.

THIS fhadow on the dial's face,
That ſteals from day to day,
With flow, unfeen, unceafing pace,
Moments, and months, and years away?
This fhadow, which, in every clime,
Since light and motion firſt begun,
Hath held its courſe ſublime;
What is it?—Mortal man!
It is the ſcythe of time.
A fhadow only to the eye,
Yet, in its calm career,
It levels all beneath the ſky;
And ſtill, through each ſucceeding year,
Right onward, with reſiſtleſs power,
Its ſtroke ſhall darken every hour,
Till Nature's race be run,
And its laſt motion ſhall eclipſe the ſun.

Nor only o'er the dial's face,
The ſilent ſhade, from day to day,
With flow, unſeen, unceaſing pace,
Steals moments, months, and years away:
From hoary rock and aged tree,
From proud Palmyra's mouldering walls,
From Teneriffe towering o'er the ſea,
From ev'ry blade of graſs that falls,
For, O! where'er a ſhadow ſweeps,
The Scythe of Time deſtroys;
And man at every footſtep weeps
O'er evaneſcent joys;
Like flowers glittering with the dews of morn,
Fair for a moment, then forever ſhorn:
—Ah! ſoon beneath the inevitable blow,
I too ſhall lie in duſt and darkneſs low.

Then Time, the Conqueror, will ſuſpend,
His Scythe, a trophy, o'er my tomb,
Whoſe moving ſhadow ſhall portend
Each frail beholder's doom.
—O'er the wide earth's illumin'd ſpace,
Though Time's triumphant flight be ſhewn,
The trueſt index on its face
Points from the Church-yard Stone.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

56 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spaniſh Brandy.
15 do. 1ſt proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-caſks Liſbon Ditto.
75 cheſts Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyſon-ſkin ditto.
26,000 lb. Weſt-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
55 barrels N. Y. inſpected prime Pork.
60 Tons aſſorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfiſh.
15 boxes Window Glaſs.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolſcap Do.
3 Hogſheads Loaf Sugar.

Alſo, the following freſh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Caſes India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 caſes Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. Engliſh ſewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muſlins.
1 do. Marſeilles Veſting
1 do. Cambrick Muſlins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Caſſimeres.
1 caſe Velvets.
100 pieces Ruſſia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25, 1809.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,

SEVENTY Boxes Havanna brown SUGARS of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1809.

Jamaica Rum & Martinique Molasses.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,

42 Puncheons old Jamaica RUM, high 4th proof and ſweet flavoured.
38 Hogſheads Martinique Retailing MOLASSES.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-ſtreet, 3 doors ſouth of Market-ſquare, by wholeſale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch. to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, ſpun yarn, marline, houſe line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, ſewing and ſeine twine, ſmall fiſhing lines, &c.—Alſo for ſale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's ſquare and flat bar iron, cheap for caſh.—*Alſo*, An Aſſortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimenſion made at ſhort notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store ſo near the ſhipping, where may be had at all times, an Aſſortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themſelves that they ſhall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, Auguſt 2, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-Houſe, No. 198, in ThamesStreet.—Poſſeſſion may be had in about ſix weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport 5th mo. 16th 1809.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

CONSTANTLY for ſale by
L. ROUSMANIERE,
No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

A complete aſſortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, either with or without patent-backs, and feint lines, of the firſt quality of paper, and bound in the beſt manner.

☞ Books made to any pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams beſt Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolſcap and Letter-Paper:—250 reams Burbank's beſt Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper:—30 reams beſt Engliſh wove, hot-preſſed and laid Letter-Paper:—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 275 cents per ream, ſuitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers, &c.:—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream:—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a ſuperior quality, at 108 cents per ream,—is for ſale as above in either large or ſmall quantities, as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any ſtore or manufactory in New-England.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind uſed in this State, for ſale as above, by the groce, dozen or ſingle, and as cheap as at any Book-Store whatſoever.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1809.

John F. Townſend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Bours, where they offer for Sale, a large and well choſen Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, compriſing almoſt every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchaſed in Newport

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

New Goods.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS juſt received and is now opening, at his Caſh Store, No. 155, Thames-ſtreet, a very extenſive and general Aſſortment of freſh imported DRY GOODS, conſiſting of ſuperfine and common Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, Coatings, and flannels of various deſcriptions, bombazetts, rattinetts, wildbores, India cottons, cotton cambricks, fine cambrick ſhirting, India and Scotch book muſlins, and muſlin handkerchiefs, long lawns for pocket handkerchiefs, plain and figur'd leno, ladies beſt long, white and coloured kid and ſilk gloves, black and ſlate coloured worſted hoſiery, brown linens, one box fine and low priced Iriſh linens, of an approved bleach, and one bale roſe blankets, with a great variety of other articles ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which, having been bought for caſh, can be afforded lower than has been ſold for ſeveral years paſt.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

Extract from an Act, entitled "An Act for the relief, ſupport, employment, and removal of the Poor."

SECTION 15.—*And be it further enacted*, That in caſe any Tavern-keeper, Innholder, Victualler, or any other perſon whomſoever, inhabitant in any town within this State, ſhall entertain or keep in his or her houſe, any ſingle perſon or family, being ſtrangers, for more than one whole week from the time of their coming into ſuch town, without giving notice thereof in writing, to the Preſident of the Town-Council, ſuch perſons ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay a fine of Seven Dollars, for every ſuch offence, to be recovered by Town Treaſurer of ſuch Town, before any Juſtice or Warden, to and for the uſe of ſuch Town.

By Order of the Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

Newport, Oct. 3, 1809.

MARY SMITH,

No. 15, Waſhington-ſtreet, Has for Sale.

5000 Bunches ONIONS, in good order for ſhipping and a quantity of Beets and Carrots.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and ſituated in a pleaſant part of the Town.—*Alſo*, The Houſe, No. 202, in the ſame ſtreet, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*.—Perſons wiſhing to hire either of the above Houſes, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-Houſe.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

CONTEMPLATING a removal from this Town, offers for Sale his DWELLING-HOUSE, ſituated on Broad and Union-ſtreets.—For pleaſantneſs of ſituation, it is exceeded but by few.—Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to

OBADIAH WILLIAMS.

Newport, 6th of 10th mo. 1809.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of ELIZABETH INGRAHAM, late of Newport, deceaſed, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit them for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Alſo*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each faſt ſailers, ſuitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subſcriber at the South-Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, July 14, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, *THAMES STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep conſtantly for Sale, a very extenſive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS. Alſo, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Aſſortment of Nails of the beſt qualities; Steel of various kinds; ſheet Lead; ſheet Iron; ſeine Twine; braſs Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ſhips *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, conſiſting of:

75 Tons aſſorted Engliſh IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces aſſorted Glaſs WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, ſelected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 Engliſh SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.

The above will be diſpoſed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON MARTIN, at his Counting-Room, No. 51, Long-Wharf, or by G. W. MARTIN at his Genuine Grocery and Commiſſion Store, No. 2, Church-ſtreet, where every deſcription of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

SALT, CROCKERY WARE, & COAL.

NOW Landing on Gardner's Wharf, from the Ship UNION, juſt arrived from LIVERPOOL,

3000 Buſhels of coarſe Liverpool SALT.
23 Crates and 7 hhds. of Crockery WARE.
12 Chaldrons COAL.

For Sale on liberal terms, by
EDWARD EASTON, or
JOHN PRICE, jun.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the buſhel; Coal by the buſhel.—*Alſo*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; ſuitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

FIVE HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE,

In the South part of the Town of Newport.

THREE Lots, 48 feet by 72, bounded ſoutherly on Young-ſtreet, and weſterly on Lands of Capt. John Price.—*Alſo*, Two other Lots 48 by 72 feet each, fronting on a new ſtreet to be laid out, called Deniſon-ſtreet, and bounded ſoutherly on the above deſcribed Lots, and weſterly on Lands of J. Deniſon.—An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy.—Apply to

JOHN EARL, jun.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

MOLASSES, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

No. 2 *Church-ſtreet.*

HAS for Sale 10 Hogſheads and 15 Tierces beſt retailing Molaſſes.—Alſo, juſt received, 20 Firkins cheap Butter, ſuitable for family uſe.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable, *(Freſh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Alſo juſt received, 50 bbls. Alexandria freſh Flour: 2000 wt. firſt quality loaf and lump Sugars: 50 boxes Sperm and Tallow Candles: 100 groſs Corks: ſuperior Claret: Frail Figs, &c. &c.

Newport, Church-ſtreet, Sept. 15, 1809.

Wanted to Freight Immediately,

TWO Veſſels from 125 to 150 Tons each, to carry COAL to New-York and Philadelphia.—Apply at the Clerk's Office of the Rhode-Iſland Coal Company, in Portſmouth.

October 6, 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Co-Partnerſhip of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, eſtabliſhed under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is diſſolved, All perſons having demands againſt ſaid firm, are requeſted to exhibit them for ſettlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are requeſted to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjuſt and cloſe the buſineſs of ſaid Co-Partnerſhip.—Creditors and Debtors will pleaſe to attend to this notice without loſs of time.

JOHN SPOONER
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, Auguſt 11, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Leon Chappotin*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Gentleman, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, on the laſt Monday of this inſtant, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756, for the relief of inſolvent debtors, ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Stephen Jaquays*, of South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, on the laſt Monday of this inſtant, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of inſolvent debtors ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, October 6, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin by the Hundred or ſingle barrel; Corn by the Hundred or ſingle buſhel; Beef and Pork; Iron aſſorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the caſk or retail, and 8d flats for ſheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or ſingle buſhel; 10 caſks freſh Rice; a ſmall cargo of Cedar Shingles, juſt landed from North-Carolina; Alſo juſt landing, a quantity of Philadelphia ſuperfine Flour, together with an Aſſortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogſheads ſcrewed Fiſh in prime order for ſhipping: 1000 buſhels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels freſh Flour; Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Roſin: Grindſtones: Aſh Oars, Anchors: Ruſſia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102, Thames-ſtreet, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith & Co.* where he has conſtantly on hand and for ſale, a large and valuable Aſſortment of

Engliſh, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured GOODS.

Of all deſcriptions, adapted to every ſeaſon of the Year, which he will ſell as cheap for Caſh as can be purchaſed in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Conſtantly on hand of the neweſt faſhions. Straw, ſilk and willow Bonnetts made at the ſhorteſt notice.—Orders of every kind ſtrictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning conſtantly on hand.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers having been duly appointed Adminiſtrators on the eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceaſed, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt committed to them, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt it to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE,
R. MALBONE, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport Sept. 1 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-ſtreet, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's ſhop; being calculated for a Dwelling-Houſe, it has an excellent frame, and at a ſmall expence could be finiſhed.—*Alſo*, The Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eaſtward, at preſent occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a ſmall family.—*Alſo*, One divided fifth part of the Houſe in Coddington ſtreet, next eaſtward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, conſiſting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot ſet off. *Alſo*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and ſome excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-Houſe.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, Auguſt 17, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, called the WANTON Houſe.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-ſquare, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, Auguſt 11, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers reſpectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnerſhip, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND ſituated in Green-ſtreet, where Horſes and Carriages for every purpoſe will be furniſhed at ſhort notice; particularly Coaches provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleaſure or travellers; and ſaddle Horſes either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will alſo furniſh diſpatch meſſengers for any direction. Their ſtables being well calculated for the buſineſs, Horſes will be taken in to keep at reaſonable rates for long or ſhort periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their buſineſs, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subſcriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public,

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.